

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

## The Mexican Pension Bill Still Under Discussion.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the session was occupied chiefly in the discussion of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill in secret session, the special subject of discussion being the item appropriating \$250,000 to cover necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act. Mr. Vest (Me.) characterized this item as extraordinary, and demanded to know the real purpose of the appropriation, but the chairman, Mr. Allison, declined to respond. A vote on the passage of the bill resulted 34 yeas, 1 (no yeas), and the Senate adjourned.

## THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed by a vote of 38 yeas to 2 nays. The Mexican pension bill was then taken up and Mr. Van Wyck moved as an amendment to the bill some time since reported from the Pension Committee by Mr. Cullum, to provide pensions for invalid soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the army or navy after three months in the line of the rebellion, and increasing from \$8 to \$12 per month the pensions of widows and dependent persons of deceased pensioners. This amendment was not adopted.

This led to a long and exciting debate. Mr. Sherman (O.) advocated an amendment removing the charge of desertion still standing against certain soldiers. Mr. Saulsbury (Iowa, Del.) was opposed to pensions for any cause but for disability. The money of the taxpayers should not be used to support able-bodied men. There were hundreds of thousands of people contributing to taxation who had hardly the necessities of life. Mr. Van Wyck argued that the amendment was too high, but the majority was overruling; one political party had just resolved to increase pensions, and he had no doubt the other party would in its turn pass a similar resolution. It was the judgment of the Nation, and we might as well go well-naturedly as not.

It was maintained by several Senators that if the bill were thus amended it would not be likely to pass the House, and by others that the amendment would increase the chances of its passage. Mr. Ingalls (Kan.) moved, as a further amendment, Senate bill No. 1, providing that pensions for injuries resulting from the rebellion should be paid to the heirs of the pensioner in the event of his death, and in the consideration of all claims for pensions the soldier on whose behalf the claim is made shall be conclusively presumed to have been sound and free from disease on entering the service.

Mr. Ingalls read from the plank of the platform of the recent Republican convention, pledging that party to a repeal of the limitation contained in the act of pension act. He was very glad, he said, that the Republican party had arrived at this conclusion, and that it was a mistake to declare itself in favor of this principle. Mr. Ingalls now called on his party associates to carry out the expressed declaration of their party, as this bill was a measure of justice, and he said that he would support it to the end. Mr. Ingalls said that he was the friend of the Union veterans, he proposed that the next thing to be considered in connection with this matter was the declaration of the Republican party was to be carried out in good faith.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Pensions containing estimates of what the proposed amendment would cost, and the Senate then adjourned without action. **FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.** In the Senate, on Friday, the chief subject of discussion was the House bill providing for the payment of the claims of the Treasury Department the past year by virtue of the act of July 1, 1883, and the act of March 3, 1883, under which the Treasury Department had been authorized to make advances to the army during the war. An amendment appropriating \$55,556.17 to pay the claim of Julia Tull, widow of Walter Tull, a Union man, formerly a resident of Louisiana, whose home was occupied by General Grant and whose property was consumed by the Union army, was adopted and the bill passed. The Senate then took up the act to refund the claims of the Union soldiers, \$35,556.42 expended by her in the war for the rebellion, but without reaching any action on it, adjourned.

## MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. Ingalls (Kan.), rising to a question of personal privilege, objected to the reading of a report which he declared had been made by Mr. Brown (Ga.) in the printed report of a debate between the Senators on the bill to repay General Grant, a Union man, formerly a resident of Louisiana, whose home was occupied by General Grant and whose property was consumed by the Union army, was adopted and the bill passed. The Senate then took up the act to refund the claims of the Union soldiers, \$35,556.42 expended by her in the war for the rebellion, but without reaching any action on it, adjourned.

The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was then taken up and the Senate concurred in House amendment to the post-office bill increasing the number of post-offices from 2,500 to 2,600, and insisted on its own amendments. An adverse report was made to the Senate upon the claims of Maryland and Virginia for money advanced by the Government on account of the public buildings at Washington. The Utah bill was taken up, and Mr. Brown (Ga.) replied to a recent speech by Mr. Hoar (Me.), reading from history to prove that the people of Utah were not bought and held as slaves by Scotchmen, Irishmen, Indians, negroes and mulattoes. Mr. Hoar declined to reply to Mr. Brown. Without reaching a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

## TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Brown said that the charge made by Mr. Ingalls the day before in regard to alleged interpolations in his (Brown's) remarks on the bill to repay General Grant, a Union man, formerly a resident of Louisiana, whose home was occupied by General Grant and whose property was consumed by the Union army, was adopted and the bill passed. The Senate then took up the act to refund the claims of the Union soldiers, \$35,556.42 expended by her in the war for the rebellion, but without reaching any action on it, adjourned.

Mr. Brown then withdrew that remark, and went on to explain that it had been a regular custom for Senators to revise their speeches, and no matter how accurate the reporters may be, he cannot hear all Senators with equal clearness, and he had revised his remarks in order to have them conform to what he did say according to his recollection.

In referring to the remarks of Mr. Ingalls about his (Brown's) having attacked him from the safe ambush of the printing office, he said there was nothing in the person, the character, or the antecedents of Mr. Ingalls, who had made him an object of apprehension or to excite the fears of any man. Mr. Ingalls, in reply, repeated his charge that the records of the Senate had been "falsified," and said the official report of the day before that Mr. Brown did not use any such language as that inserted. Mr. Ingalls announced that he was charging against Mr. Ingalls, and that in accusing a brother Senator of deliberately planned insult said the Senator from Georgia was out of order.

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he moved to lay the matter on the table, which was done without a dissenting vote.

**House.** In the House, on Wednesday, the entire session was devoted to the discussion of the river and harbor bill. A large number of amendments were voted down. A motion to strike out the clause providing for the construction of a new levee at New Orleans was defeated by a close vote. An amendment offered by Mr. Holtzcliff, of Maryland, appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal, was ruled out on a point of order.

In the House, on Thursday, the river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by a vote of 157 yeas to 104 nays after the appropriation for the Hennepin canal had been stricken out by Mr. Eaton (Conn.) called up Senate bill regulating the electoral college, with the amendment proposed by the House Committee on the State of the Presidential Laws in the nature of a substitute. Messrs. Eaton and Pryor spoke in favor of the substitute.

## FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, on Friday, a concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the temporary discharge of the members of the House of Representatives in the spirit of a model of the pedestal of the fourth statue of the House of Representatives.

Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill were concurred in, and Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill were concurred in.

Discussion of the electoral college bill was then resumed, but no action was taken.

The rest of the session was occupied with the discussion of the proposed amendment to the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

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## PIT OF THE NEWS.

## Capital Topics—Crimes and Casualties.

The record of the court of inquiry in the case of Brigadier-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General of the army, changed by Estleman & Co. with fraudulent intent in certain transactions, was made public on the 10th inst. The court, after reviewing the evidence, say "that while it is not prepared to say that any specific act was proved by the evidence is actually fraudulent, yet the evidence does show a series of transactions discreditable to any officer of the army, and which especially discreditable to the general, who was charged by an officer holding the high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army held by Brigadier-General Swain." The Secretary of War said the report before the President on the same day, and it was decided to order a court-martial for the trial of General Swain. The detail for the court will be made in a few days. Colonel Monroe will be tried on the same case.

The House Public Lands Committee on the 13th inst. agreed to report favorably Representative Henley's bill requiring the General Government to pay to the State of California, for school purposes, five per cent. of the net proceeds of all lands sold or conveyed to the public since the State's admission. The total amount of the proposed payment is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The House Committee on Public Lands on the 13th inst. agreed to report favorably Representative Estleman's bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the public domain all lands held in indemnity limits for railroads and wagon road companies, and to make them subject to disposition under the homestead law.

On Saturday morning last, a collision occurred a short distance from Ashland station, N. J., on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, between the 7 o'clock accommodation train from Atlantic City and a special excursion train from Camden for Lakewood, N. J. The two trains were entirely demolished with the tenders, and seven persons were killed and seventeen badly injured. The accommodation train was composed of a locomotive and seven cars, and the excursion train consisted of a locomotive and two cars. The latter were filled with women and children, and formed an excursion given under the auspices of the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church of Camden.

Isaac A. Stanley, paying teller of the National Bank of Commerce, at Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested on the evening of the 11th inst., for embezzling \$100,000 from the bank. Stanley confessed that he had stolen the money, and he could take that sum from the reserve fund without harm to any one, invest it in grain, real estate, and return the money to the bank. He was arrested on the morning of the 12th inst. and taken to the city of Cleveland. Stanley had a debt of \$800 on his house, and thought he could take that sum from the reserve fund without harm to any one, invest it in grain, real estate, and return the money to the bank. He was arrested on the morning of the 12th inst. and taken to the city of Cleveland.

Points along the Allegheny Valley were visited on the 11th inst. by one of the heaviest rain-storms for many years, causing the most destructive floods since 1865. At Brooklyn, Pa., a water-gate in the Allegheny River broke, and the creek rose ten feet. The dams at North Fork Mills, Bryant & Wainwright, and at the Litch Mills gave way, carrying with them lumber, and a large number of families driven from their homes. In Pittsburgh the rise in the Allegheny River was very rapid, and a number of coal barges were swept from their moorings.

An extraordinary thunder storm visited Harrisburg, Pa., on the 11th inst. Frank Develley and his wife, a newly married couple, were instantly killed. A large barn was consumed. The fifth ward school house was considerably damaged. The soldiers monument was shattered, and the Soldiers' Monument works was injured, and a number of private dwellings were struck. The loss is considerable.

A fire broke out on the night of the 10th inst. in the kitchen of the restaurant of the Union depot at St. Paul, Minn., which entirely destroyed the depot and damaged several of the surrounding buildings. The loss is estimated at over \$250,000.

The annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club was held at the residence of one James Duffy, of Marietta, on the afternoon of the 10th. Among the members and guests present were Senators Edmunds, Pendleton, Bayard, Donald Cameron, and Angus Cameron; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, General Simon Cameron, Charles A. Dana, George W. Childs, and the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Don Heister Clymer died at Reading, Pa., on the 13th inst., aged 77 years. He was a prominent citizen, and a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club, and a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club, and a member of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Club.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania on the 11th inst. elected Rev. Dr. Nelson as moderator, and Bishop Howe as secretary. The convention was held at the residence of one James Duffy, of Marietta, on the afternoon of the 10th.

The Illinois Soldier Ticket. [From an Exchange.] The ticket, so far as the personal characters of the nominees are concerned, it beyond adverse criticism. Every one has a good soldier record. The nominees are a perpetual reminder of his devotion to the country, and his loyalty to the Union. The ticket is a perpetual reminder of his devotion to the country, and his loyalty to the Union.

Taxes that the People Willingly Pay. [From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.] If the country owes the bondholders anything it certainly owes them the money to pay the bonds worth holding, and it has paid in interest to the bondholders already twice as much as it has paid to the pensioned soldiers.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has purchased a tract of bituminous coal land in Clearfield county, Pa., embracing nearly 500 acres, near Snow Shoe City, on a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The price paid was \$1,000,000.

Every Woman in the Land owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermine her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, restores the system, and in perfect order regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

General Foster, United States minister to Spain, having completed the business which brought him to Washington, left there on the 12th inst. on his return to Madrid.

The commencement of Hanover college occurred on the 10th inst. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Senator Harrison. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Philadelphia.

Great excitement exists at Duck Hill, Miss., over the recent discovery within less than a mile of that place of rich beds of iron ore, which it is believed, will yield fifty per cent. of metal.

The doors of the State Bank of West Virginia, of Charleston, were closed on the morning of the 12th inst. The liabilities are \$115,000. The principal losses are poor people who had small sums deposited.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every day. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

## HER SECRET TROUBLES.

## The Unknown Trials Which a Woman Endured Without Complaint—Why They Vanished.

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year a pale, care-worn woman might have been seen at the window of her dwelling apparently in a condition of complete exhaustion. Her efforts to meet the accumulated duties of her household had been great but unsuccess, while the care of a sick child, whose walls could even then be heard, was added to her otherwise overwhelming troubles. Nature had done much for her, and in her youthful days had been not only beautiful, but the possessor of health such as is seldom seen. But home and family duties and the depressing cares which too often accompany them had proven greater than her splendid strength, and she felt at that moment not only that life was a burden, but that death would be a great relief. This is no unusual experience. It is, in fact, a most common everyday occurrence, and a great prayer is constantly ascending from thousands of homes for deliverance from the clear-headed woman which is causing many wives, mothers and daughters. And yet these duties of life must be met. No woman can afford to turn aside from the proper discharge of her duties, and who would be so unkind as to suggest that she should do so?

General Sill's command, which had been sent to Frankfort, joined General Buell, who on the 11th came upon Bragg's rear-guard three miles south of Harrodsburg and pressed him so hard that Bragg abandoned his sick and wounded (1,200 in all) as prisoners. General Bragg had no intention of fighting another battle. He could retreat leisurely, and did so. General Buell, who had been sent to Frankfort, joined General Buell, who on the 11th came upon Bragg's rear-guard three miles south of Harrodsburg and pressed him so hard that Bragg abandoned his sick and wounded (1,200 in all) as prisoners.

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## SAVING THE NATION.

## The Result.

Night comes. The battle is over. It has been fought wholly by McCook with the aid of three brigades from Gilbert's corps. General Buell has lost in killed and wounded more than 4,000. No one will ever know how great was the Confederate loss, but as they were the attacking party, it is supposed to have been nearly 5,000. General Polk had directed affairs. He had attacked and been repulsed, and all of Bragg's plans upset through the defeat.

What should he do? He must retreat till he can concentrate his army. Through the night his wagon trains were rumbling over the roads, leaving clouds of dust behind. Before daybreak his troops were on the march. Confederates rode in hot haste to Kirby Smith, who also turned his footsteps toward Tennessee.

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